WASHINGTON D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. MORLEY'S REMARKS CHEERED BY THE PARNELLITES.

New Vicerov of Cuba-Thanks to Senator Hawley-England and the Panama Canal-Power to Expel French

Loxnov, Feb. 90 -- In the house of commons last night, during a discussion on a vote for the Irish constabulary, Mr. Dillon expressed the strongest desire to make smooth Mr. Moriey's path, because, as he said, he knew that Mr. Moriey wished to leave Ireland as soon as possible.

Mr. Morley replied in an unconcerned manner repudiating Mr. Dillon's motive of sympathy. He said that the question how long English ministers would rule Ireland was rapidly approaching a solution one

was rapidly approaching a solution one way or the other. Loud Parnellite cheers greeted Mr. Morley's remarks.

Baron Henry de Worms has given notice that he will ask Mr. Morley, on Monday, whether he adheres to the opinion expressed in his speeches, that it is desirable to exclude the Parnellites from parliament.

DILKE WILL NOT RESIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Charles Dilke met the Chelsea liberal council to-day, and declared that he had no intention to resign his seat in the house of commons. He said he had resolved to live down the public clamor against him. He saw no reason to retire because the Pall Mall Gazette, Editor Stead, and Stead's like denounced him. The liberals of Chelsea have voted confidencen in Sir Charles Dilke—39 to 6.

ENGLAND AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In the house of com-

Lordon, Feb. 20.—In the house of com-mons last night Mr. James Bryce, under foreign secretary, said that the government had authorized nobody to represent England in the inquiry relative to the Panama causi. NEW VICEROY OF CUBA.

NEW VICEROT OF CURA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to the News says: Gen. Calleja has been appointed viceroy of Cuba. He is instructed to allow in the April elections a free extension of franchise to the crooks, and to repare the island for the separation of the civil from the military command and the appointment of a civilian as viceroy. After the elections the government will endeavor to obtain a special Cuban treaty with the United States by the repeal of export duties and the reduction of import duties of the colonial tariff.

THANKS TO SENATOR HAWLEY.

THANKS TO SENATOR HAWLEY. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Tennyson has sent a cable message to United States Sen-ator Hawley thanking him for the stand he has taken on the subject of international

PIGHT EXPECTED IN URUGUAY. BURNOS AYRES, Feb. 19 (via Galveston).—
It is reported from Uruguay that a serious fight is expected to take place to-day. It is believed that the troops of President Sentos will desert to the revolutionists.

Gold is at a premium of 47 per cent.

A RESIGNED MINISTRY.

Lisnon, Feb. 19.—The ministry have re-algued. The king has summoned the pro-gressists to form a new cabinet.

POWER TO EXPEL PRESCH PRINCES. PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier de Freyelnet when examined by a committee to-day, denied the existence of royalist plots against the republic. The committee, by a vote of 10 to 7, rejected a proposal for the expulsion of princes, and adopted, by a vote of 11 to 8, a motion giving the ministry power to expel princes if necessary.

Dana on Sherman. NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- The New York Tribune of Saturday will print the follow-

ing:
A dispatch from Pittsburg published vesterday contained an interview with Gen. Sherman concerning the compact between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston at the close of the civil war to which the Sain has recently given prominence. In his interview Gen. Sherman said some harsh things about Charles A. Dana. A Tellame reporter called on Mr. Dana and asked him if he cared to make any response thereto. Mr. Dana said:

"It is hardly worth while to take any notice of what Gen Sherman said. There is no logic and no coherency in his remarks. The fact that he made a compact with Gen. Johnston, undertaking to settle the politi-Johnston, undertaking to seitle the political questions involved in the civil war, and
that the government repudiated the compact, is too notorious to be disputed.
One of the public reasons for repudiating
this compact given by the executive at the
time was that it would re-establish slavery,
and it is very interesting to find that this
view of the case, taken in Washington by
President Johnson, and Mr. Stauton, and
by Gen. Graut as well, was also taken by
the confederate cabinet at Charlotte.

by Gen. Grant as well, was also taken by the confederate cabinet at Charlotte. Whether Gen. Sherman himself favored slavery or not is nothing to the point.

"Gen. Sherman is now an old man, retired from setive life, and enjoying the honors and the liberal salary which the country has conferred upon him. He has certain well known weaknesses of temper and judgment which no one desires to irritate unnecessarily, but the truth must be brought out, and the attempt to damage the reputation of Mr. Stanton by representing reputation of Mr. Stanton by representing his treatment of Gen. Sherman as unjust and undeserved cannot be tolerated. More-over, it is a very interesting fact that Gen. Sherman enjoys the reputation of being a great general, and yet he never won a single important battle."

Remains of John B. Gough. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Brief services over the remains of the late John B. Gough were held this afternoon at the residence of De R Bruce Burns, in Frankford, where Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, where the celebrated lecturer died yesterday. At Mrs. Gough's request the services were private and were of rather an informal unture, 'in addition to Mrs. Gough and her niece, Miss Maly Whitcomb, and members of Dr. Burns's family, only a few of Mr. Gough's intimate friends were present. Brief remarks were made by John Wanamaker and Geo. H. Stuart, of this city, and William Noble, of England, and prayer was offered. Noble, of England, and prayer was offered by Rev. D. Thomas Church. Upon con-clusion of the services the casket was closed clusion of the services the casket was closed and the remains were borne to the Frank-ford station of the Pennsylvania railroad. The trustace of the Frankford Church asted as pallbearers. The body was there placed on a train at 7 p. m., and will be taken direct to Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Gough, Miss Whitcomb, and Mr. Anthony J. Com-stock, who has charge of the funeral ar-rangements, accompanied the remains.

K. of L. and the Catholic Church. MONTHEAL, Feb. 19 .- T. V. Powderly, chairman of the governing committee of the Kuights of Labor, has had an interview with Bishop Fabre in regard to the rela-tions of the Knights of Labor with the Catholic Church in this dlocese. The atti-Catholic Church in this diocese. The atti-tude of the church toward—the Knights—of Labor has not officially changed since 1884, when the pope's bull on secret orders was issued. Since then, however, representations sufficiently satisfactory have been made to his lordship, and for the present matters will remain in statu quo.

COLUMBTS, OHIO, Feb. 19.—The Payne investigating committee to-day examinal ex-Senator Elliott, of Butler: ex-Representex-Schator Linder, or butter, ex-nepresent-nives Pierce, of Vinton, and Sharp, of Holmes, besides a couple of local witnesses. The evidence is said to have been the most pointed and direct of any which has yet been produced. The committee adjourned

till Tuesday. A Virginian Found Dead.

WINCHESTER, Va., Feb. 19.-A private telegram to-night states that Henry Kinzel, ene of Wischester's most prominent and wealty citizens, was found dead this morn-ing in his bed at the hotel in Leesburg. Fig., where he had gone to look after his landed interests.

VIRGINIAN TRANSACTIONS.

The Senate Has a Burst of Industry-Carrying Gov. Lee's Views Into Effect-A Large Batch of School Superintendents Confirmed-Miscellaneous Items.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 19 .- In the senate to-day over an hour was devoted to the passage of local bills. The following bills were passed: To provide for the payment of collecting officers the expenses for de fending suits against them; to incorporate Merchants' Bank of Manchester and the James River and North Carolina Railroad Company; to allow district school funds of Bath county to be used to pay teachers; to

Bath county to be used to pay teachers; to authorize a new registration of voters in Stafford; to allow the collecting officers of Winchester, Frederick, Clarke, Warren, and Shenandoah to deposit state funds in the Union Bank of Winchester, and a number of unimportant bills. A number of bills were presented and placed upon the calendar, one of which was to provide for a new board of visitors for the university.

The local option question came up and was debated an bour. Mr. McCormick, though not opposed to a just local option law, spoke against the bill before the senate with effect, and after the perfection of the bill Mr. Rhea offered a substitute for the whole, which will cause further and long-continued discussion. The vote between the friends and opponents of local option is very close in the senate. Mr. Cousey offered a substitute for the present bill and the substitute, which will give the people an opportunity on the 39th of May, 1887, to vote for prohibition or against it. Both substitutes were ordered to be printed.

EACKING GOV. LEE'S VIEWS.

Mr. McCormick presented a resolution better for the other the carrying out of

Mr. McCornick presented a resolution having for its object the carrying out of the views expressed in the governor's message on the debt settlement. The resolution provides for a commission of three who shall explain to the bondholders why the state can do nothing more in the way of paying the debt than contemplated in the Riddilaberger bill. The commission can only at in this city. Mr. McCornick offered a similar resolution two years ago. Two pelitions from Londoun were presented by Mr. Heaton asking that the five per cent, penalty for non-payment of taxes be charged not before the 1st of February.

A DO-NOTHING COMMITTEE.

A DO-NOTHING COMMITTEE. The special debt committee did no work to-day, although they were excused from attendance upon the assembly. The stalwart bourbons do not hositate to say that the governor has shown the white feather to the bondholders.

WHOLESALE CONFIRMATIONS. The senate in executive session confirmed The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of sixty school superin-tendents. Among them are J. E. Febrey, Alexandria county; R. L. Carne, Alexandria city; W. F. Meade, Clarke; W. C. Marshall, Fauquier; M. M. Lynch, Frederick; F. W. Lewis, Lancaster; L. M. Shumate, Lou-doun; G. W. Hulkey, Rockingham; G. E. Roy, Warner; E. C. Gloss, Lynchburg; J. B. Hope, Norfolk city, and M. D. Hall, Fairfax.

MINOR LEGISLATIVE TRANSACTIONS. In the house to-day the bill to amoud the charter of the Virginia and Carolina rail-road was passed, although Mr. McCandlish denounced it as a fraud.

Senator Charles Gee was relieved of a fine

of \$100.

Mr. Franklin (Republican) offered a resolution requiring the finance committee to report a bill for pensioning wounded confederate soldiers. It was not adopted, but referred to the finance committee, which action kills it.

The house passed a number of local bills, and ordered many to engrossment.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 19.—The decisions which the Supreme Court of the United States recently made in the Virginia coupon cases have produced such an impression that the authorities are at loss what to do. The assistant treasurer for the city of Richmond applied to State Attorney General Ayers for his opinion as to what those decisions left the state able to do, and that officer rendered his opinion a week ago, but all efforts to procure a copy of it for publication were unsuccessful. The Reformer, a weekly paper of this city, has succeeded in getting the opinion and will publish it in full to-morrow. The substance of the opinion is that when a person tenders a coupon for direct or license taxes the person tendering takes the risk of the coupon being genuine. If the officer refuses the tender and levies for the tax, he then takes risk of coupon being spurious. If, in a suit thereafter brought against the officer for unlawful levy, it should be proved that the coupon tendered was surrious, the THE COUPON MUDDLE, suit thereafter brought against the officer for unlawful levy, it should be proved that the coupon tendered was spurious, the plaintiff would ful in his suit, but if in plaintiff would fail in his suit, but it in that suit it should be proved that the coupon was genuine, the officer would have been a haked treepasser in levying and liable for damages. This construction of the law seems to make it impossible for the state to collect her revenue until she first provides for the coupons.

A UNIQUE MEMORIAL.

Abelition of the Presidency-"We Are Living Under a Disguised Mon-

Senators Palmer and Hoar have presented memorials, signed by citizens of Michigan and Massachusetts, respectively, which, though unique, are good specimens of well-considered, well-worded forcible argument concerning the abolition of the presidency. These memorials are identical, are in printed form, and their contents bear the impress of sincerity on the part of the memorialists. Among other things, the memoralista say:

the impress of sincerity on the part of the memorialists. Among other things, the memorialists say:

We the undersigned citizens of the United States respectively represent to the national legislature of this nation that we are hving under a disguised monarchy; that the President is a king clothed with greater power than any European sovereign, with the exception of the Russian ezar; that the presidency is fashioned after the English regal office, not as it existed under the eyes of the founders of our fundamental law, but as it was conceived in Tudor and Stuart times. It is a coordinate and independent branch of the government. The President has absolute and unlimited discretion in the execution of the powers and duties that he may deem to belong to his office. The legislature cannot chiarge or diminish the executive capacity; that body can only passing the horozomanical of his duties, nor may the courts attempt to regulate his conduct.

In a lengthy statement of the vast powers of the President, the memorialists say:

The is the absolute autocrat of the army, navy, and mititia. In England the people control the army through a responsible minister. In America the President's will to the law. He is alone authorized to hold communication with foreign governments: all ministers must receive instructions from the President in the horozon governments; all ministers must receive instructions from the President will be the work of the grant through a responsible minister. In the purnance of these duties he may, by a lessy set, pluring the eventry into two awaratmy moment. He has the right to bead conditional pardon, and he has a localative power by the interpolition of his vero.

The reasons hardnesses to modify the mode of choosing the President, to change the cannor of counting the electral work to restain the animation of the many bells and administration of the many evils and angered the summary of lashility or death.

For the reasons hardnesses pecifically set forth the undersigned memorialists respectively unro

THE MIGHTIEST AGENCIES

THE PRINTING PRESS, THE PULPIT, AND THE PEATFORM.

Dr. Talmage's Elegaent Discourse "All the World's a Stage"-Drive Out the Drowsy, the Presaie, and the

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Brooklyn Tabrnacle was well filled to-night, when Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered an eloquent discourse, as follows:

course, as follows:
A storm prostrated Lebanou Cedars. That has been the history of the last few months. With long-resounding crash they have failed. Secretary Frelinghuysen. Gen. Grant, Vice President Hendricks, ex-Cov. Seymour. Gen. Hancock, and the untitled but renowned John It. Gough, whose body this hour is on the way from his last platform triumph to his sepulture.

Joseph 19 January 19 J

desires shall cease his interest in the swiftle test now going for the resoure of desirable this American continent. No? No? Let us that these lives, consecrated spirits, thou? more beside us, are above us. What a sillating thought! They are looking over galleries according to the Bible idea, whe says, "We are surrounded by a great clouwithteness." It was not original with Simpeare when he said "All the world's a standmen and women merely players." If your st. Pan, who fifteen centuries is

No Trace of the Missing Vessel. States revenue cutter Richard Rush, which left here ou Jan. 2 for Behring sea in search of the missing whaler Amelhyst and her crew of forty men, arrived here to-night. She reports having found no trace of the missing vessel or her crew.

THE CONVENTION CLOSES. Another Woman Suffrage Assembly

Passes Into History. Yesterday was the last and most successful day of the woman's suffrage convention. All the real business of the convention was transacted. The first session, an executive one, was held at the Riggs House, and the following resolutions were introduced, dis-cussed, and finally adopted:

following resolutions were introduced, discussed, and finally adopted:

Whereas, women as well as men are citizens of the United States with an equal claim upon astional the government for protection in the rights of citizenship; and
Whereas the right to the ballot should be protected in all the women of the malos alike, and thus accured from reversal by state legislatures or limitation by state lines; therefore Resolved. First, that we realism our confidence in the national method of securing the ballot to women through an amendment to the federal constitution.

24. That we call upon the forty-minth Constress, in the name of insilee, to submit at once to the states the resolution, now pending, which provides that once and forever "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Resolved, That while the individual members of this association, according to personal preference, sympathies with the various political parties, the Sational Woman's Suffrage Association, as an organization, declares fiscit to be men-partism, in politics.

Resolved, That while the individual members of the United States to the United States to the United States to the United States to the United States of the Sational Woman's Suffrage Association, as an organization, declares fiscit to be men-partism, in politics.

Resolved, That we produce against the admission to the United States and the Provision of Which shall contain a provision oxicaling women from the exercise of the elective franchise.

**Whereas, A bill now pending before Congress proposes, under the pretense of suppressing porganny, to defranchise all the women of Units, Gentile sa well as Mormon: therefore.

Resolved, That while approving the action for company to the section of our converted to the knowledge that the ballot in the hands of woman is the wendon recipied to sective their success.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact that the great reformatory mov

woman is the weapon needed to secure their success.

Renderd, That we hereby express the great loss to the association of our go-workers in the death, during the year, of Mra. Charina I. H. Nichols, of California, one of the pioneers in this cause, of the mothers of our corresponding and recording secretaries. Mrs. Julia T. Toster, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Cornella A. Shelden, of New York, ever our firm and helpful friends, and of our young and brilliant vice president for Arkansas, Mrs. Lizzie D. Tyler, and that we express to their families and riends our sympathy in their great sorrow.

The afternoon session was very largely attended, although not as large as it had been on previous days. Miss Anthony, in opening the meeting, said that although the "lay was dark and dreary" she felt that it represented only one of the difficulties met with by the association in striving for success. A letter from Dakota was read by Mrs. Linda Staughton giving a favorable

with by the association in striving for suc-cess. A letter from Dakota was read by Mrs. Linda Staughton giving a favorable report of the work in that territory. The letter said that if the territory was admit-ted, women would have a good show to se-cure enfranchisement. Mrs. Harriet R. Shattuck, of Boston, was then introduced, and read a paper on "The Basis of Our Claim." In speaking of the unjust discrimination against women she asked the question, "Are women persons " and, answering this, said that the definition of the word was "a living soul," and she

and, answering this, said that the definition of the word was "a living soul," and she thought that by reason of the developments in the human family the question could be replied to affirmatively. Women are taxed as persons, tried and condemned as persons, and made to bear the troubles of the ordinary person, but when it comes to representation she is not considered a person. In closing she wanted to say a word of encouragement. "We are just as sure of success as we can be. Men and women have been making their way up through the world, and all I will say to men is to 'throw aside the case of expediency and consider the question in its proper shape.' And to the women I will say, 'Shudy the constitution and the Bible and think for yourselves.'" Mrs. Martha R. Field, of the New Orlesus

Mrs. Martha R. Field, of the New Orleans Picapanae, was then introduced. She said that in the south could be found the best material forsuffrage work. In some parts of the south women were allowed more privileges than were extended to the women of the north. In Mississippi, she said, women could get almost anything they want, for they had an industrial college and other institutions under their control. In her address Mrs. Field used the expression "nilggers," and a colored man and a In her address Mrs. Field used the expres-sion "niggers," and a colored man and a woman sitting at the back of the church rose immediately and left, the man walking burrically and making some noise in going out of the door.

Mrs. Nelson, of the state institute of Tennessee, then resid an orginal poem which gave a very fair view of woman's plea for recognition in rhyme.

Mme. Clara Neyman then read a paper upon the condition of the women she ob-served abroad, which was given in her usual integrables style.

Mrs. Mary F. Eastman then delivered an address which was very interesting and

thorough.

The evening session drew the largest atto be closed. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar was
first introduced. She described how she
had voted at Rockford, Ill., by using
her coachman to cast her vote
for her. To her the opposition to
woman suffrage was silly. Two
senators wanted to present a minority
report, but she hoped that in the interest
of common sense they would not. Women
certainly had as much right to vote as the
foreigners who came to the country, ignooreigners who came to the country, igno-ant and without a true knowledge of their

rights. Statistics showed that there was only one women to every 107 men in the prisons. "I am," sald Mrs. Gaou gar, "in favor of universal suffrage," and this was

prisons. "I am," said Mrs. Gaou gar, "in favor of universal suffrage," and this was the key to her argument.

Mrs. May Wright Sewell then spoke about "the same old story," Much had been said on the subject of taxation without representation. Too much, in Mrs. Sowell's opinion, could not be said. Women paid taxes as well as men, and where money levied upon the property of women went into a state or the national treasury it should be represented at the polls and in the selection of proper officials to protect her property.

Mrs. Mertwether then stepped forward to make a personal explanation. She had been quoted in the Natronal Republican as saying "that she was sorry that her husband was a Democrat," which she did not say, for she would rather have him a member of that party than any, although she was opposed to both.

"Ine reporter who was present Thursday night took the words as Mrs. Meriwether spoke them, and other persons who heard her corroborated the report us it appeared. Miss Anthony then delivered her usua closing address, with the characteristic allusion to the opponents of woman suffrage. She first paid her respects to reporters, and then to the members of the Supreme Court, closing with ma attack upon "members of Congress. A letter from Elizabeth Cady Stanton was read."

Thomas Bayne's Public Bequests.

Thomas Bayne's will, with two codicils, yesterday admitted to probate, gives St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in this city Peter's Roman Catholic Church in this city \$500, to be paid to the pastor for the time being in equal yearly instalments of \$100 each, and to be applied in offering masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased and for his wife and family. He gives, in city of Alexandria bonds, as follows, to the following institutions; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, \$1,500; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (for boys), \$3,000; St. Rose's House of Industry, \$1,000; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum (for girls), \$1,000; The Little Sisters of the Poor (home for aged people), \$2,000, with the request that the honds given each institution be not disposed of until maturity.

The Bottlers and the K. of L. The Bottlers' Employes Protective Asso-ciation passed a resolution last night excluding from membership all those "partiel intoxicants by the receipt of commissions directly or indirectly." This was the result of a strong presentation of the necessity of such action to bring the association within the conditions of the K. of L. constitution, by Robert L. De Akers.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Prospects and Probabilities of the New York Grant Monument Fund.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Secretary Greener, of the Grant monument committee, said to your correspondent this afternoon: "There is no reason why our friends should be discouraged because we have not yet raised the \$1,000,000 for the Grant monument which it was originally proposed to raise.

I think we have done extraordinarily well in raising \$115,000 in six months by voluntary popular contribution. The committee of 600, which went out of existence yester-day, was altogether too unwieldy, and we shall do better with our new committee of thirty-three, which was provided by the act of the legislature incorporating the Grant Monument Association. The new commit-tee will meet in a few days for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and then our future plans will be arranged."
"We may not raise \$1,000,000," said he, "but shall secure enough to build a monu-ment that will be creditable to the fame of Grant and a distinctly unique. American piece of architecture. We expect that Con-gress will help us by an appropriation of \$250,000 at least."

TROPICAL REPTILE IN BROOKLYN.

TROPICAL REPTILE IN BROOKLYN.

A small live alligator was discovered yesterday afteration in Brooklyn. The reptile was about ten inches long, and very frisky. Gen. McLeen was kept busy tickling him and rubbing him down with a stick. Finally the animal got wild and ran away. The postmaster, not being able to master the beast, had to call on Assistant Postmaster Smith, and it took some time before both gentlemen succeeded in recapturing lightly consurint. The young alligator was consigned to a young lady on the hill, who was notified by a special messenger of his safe arrival. The rules of the Postoffice Department forbid the sending of live alligators through the mails.

PACIFIC MAIL VS. THE PACIFIC BAILWAYS.

PACIFIC MAIL VS. THE PACIFIC BAILWAYS.

PACIFIC MAIL vs. THE PACIFIC BAILWAYS.

The executive committee of this company held a meeting this morning, when the notice served upon it by the Pacific railroads terminating the contract whereby the steamship company receives a subsidy of \$85,000 per month was the subject of discussion. This resolution was adopted: "That the president be, and he is hereby, instructed to establish a weekly through line from New York to San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama, on and after April I next, taking all through business at the best rates attainable. Also, that he is hereby instructed to at once take measures to purchase a steamer suitable for the business, and to build a first-class ship of not less than 3,500 tons, and report as soon as practicable to this committee. It is well known that Mr. Houston, the president of the company, was opposed to the existing contract when it was first entered into on the ground that the Pacific Mail could reasonably ask for better terms. Such opposition as he met with has entirely disappeared, and the company is now prepared to face whatever questions may arise from the new order of things. It is to be said that the Pacific Mail is in a stronger financial position than for years, and is otherwise well equipped for such a context as is threatened.

VANDRIGHEN'S VALET IN TROUBLE.

Louis Maxwell, for many years valet of the late William H. Vanderbilt, has been

vandersult's vallet in Thoubile.

Louis Maxwell, for many years valet of the late William II, Vanderbilt, has been surd for damages for defamation of a young woman's character. The story of his troubles dates back to last year, when James Wilson, then steward of the Union Club, introduced him to Miss Kate Madden, a prepossessing domestic in the employ of J. II. Draper. Maxwell was smitten, and devoted himself to her; but after lavish purchases of presents and ice cream he discovered that Miss Madden was disposed to favor Wilson. Then he determined to play lago, and informed Wilson that he had heard damaging stories regarding Miss Madden. Wilson informed Miss Madden. She sued. Maxwell got pungment, Salo and costs, but Sherin Davidson failed to collect. Maxwell got label to further trouble for alleged defention of Wilson, who has obtained an order of arrest against his rival. The case has been placed on the calendar of the city court and will be tried during the couling week.

MR. WHITSEY NOT IN THE DEAL.

DOWNING AND D'ENNERY.

The Dramatist's Latest and Best Production to be Launched Here by the Great Tragedian.

Anolph D'Ennery, the French playwright, ave contributed another dramatic masterpiece in the creation of "Vautour the Exile." His former successes with the "Two Orphans" and "Celebrated Case" promises to be excelled in the production of his last drama. Robert L. favorably known throughout the country as an actor of genius and experience, will star in the new play, and will create the part of Vautour, the beast tamer, a haracter strong in construction, beautiful n sentiment, and most classical in dialogue. Critics claim that it is one of the strongest drawns ever presented to the American public: It ran 350 consecutive nights in Paria. The first production of the play in this country will occur at the National Theater on Monday night, March S, on which occasion President Cleveland, the French minister, and the editors of the Washington press will occupy boxes. The National Ritles, Files, Columbia Boat Club. Vashington press will occupy boxes. The rational Rifles, Elks, Columbia Boat Club, must Guards, and other organizations ill attend.

will attend.

The company is under the management of A. B. Anderson, and includes such talented people as Constance Hambin, May Brooklyn, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Charlee Thayer, Emily Bowles, Elise Deval, Frank Roberts, W. N. Sands, Joseph Wilkes, Geo. W. Farren, Joseph Nagle, Pr., and others.

Prof. Sousa has composed the music and will leat the full Marine band on the first mgli.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mr. Harding, secretary, and W. H. H. Smith, chairman of the finance committee, were called upon for finance committee, were called upon for their reports. It was shown that there had been 47 conversions during the year and 378 new members had been revelved, mak-ing the total membership 1,004. Situations were obtained for 46 persons. The ex-penditures were \$8,995.45. Rev. Mr. Grensaulus was the speaker of the evening and dwelt upon the objects of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the need of the association, particular had the need

WELCOMED AT WAKEFIELD.

THE AUSPICIOUS ADVENT OF AMERICA'S FIRST HERO.

Where, When, and How George Washington Made His First Appearance Upon the Scene—The Exact Spot and Precise Circumstances Paithfully Portrayed.

Some years ago a number of distinguished gentlemen visited Westmoreland county for the purpose of locating the exact spot where stood, the farmhouse of Augustus Washington, in which his illustrious son George was born. The delegation of genthey decided belonged to the house, and they forthwith secured a number of bricks, and, bringing them to the capital, they were neatly packed in packages containing one brick each, which were sent to a number of emineut gentlemen as souvenirs. Some



ime after this Dr. St. Clair, chief of the onsular service, was sent to Westmoreland ounty for the purpose of making further nvestigations, which resulted in establish-ng the fact that the old chimney from which ing the fact that the old chimney from which the eminent gentlemen had secured their bricks did not belong to the house in which George was born, but was a part of an over-secr's house which had been erected some seventy years later. The doctor's keen eye, however, soon detected evidence of the Washington house, and by a carefully-planned excavation a large part of the foundation built of brick was brought to the light of day.

light of day.

The following is a rough map showing the location of the house.



ONE NIGHT AT WAKEFIELD.

so that he could be easily called and hurfied off to "the doctor at a moment's
notice."

It was a great day indeed for Bushrod, a
day and a right in which were to be consummated weeks of anguish, worry, and
might ing for he was a nervous man, and
expectation, mingled with foar, had opened
the valves of his heart to such lively pulsation that his cyclids had refused to shut in
sumber for nights and nights and nights.

As the sun shining in noonday splendor
passed the meridian and slid slowly down
until the scattering trees along the border of Pope's creek swash elevated their
silent sindows in from the westward the
nerves of Bushrod Washington seemed all
aglow, and Hallelujah Somekins, clothed
in a neat brown cap and white apron, measurably increased the feverish flutter by
placing a prettij-decorated baby basket in
the family bedroom, filled with thy flannel
wraps and fancy furbelows, saying, "Massa
Washington, you'se gwine to become acquainted wid sum un you nebber seed before pretty particular quick, it kin tell you.
So you'se got to camp on de sofa in de
back parlor dis yere night, dats shoah as
you'se born to die."

This announcement sent a pang of auxtety shooting along the Washington spine
of such magnitude that Bushrod forthwith
saddled his fleetest horse and, mounting asthough he expected every minute to be his
next, galloped madly by Pope's Creek
swash to the residence of the family doctor,
some four miles away.

Now, Bushrod Washington was an Englisbman, and when he came to this country
he brought a copious supply of his English

Now, Bushrod Washington was an Eng-lishman, and when he came to this country he brought a copious supply of his English with him, and was therefore a good rider, oud some time later, in writing to his rela-tives in Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, he said, "By Jove, you know, it was a masty-ride over one of the bloodlest roads in the blarsted country," but Bushrood rode it well and not in vain, for scarcely had the shadows of sullen night fallen upon Wask-field when he and the dapper little country doctor came dashing furi-ously by the lawn, and, dismountwhat Bushrod had told him, to find a baby already born and dressed and drinking. But what was his surprise to see the blooming young wife, the once noted belle of the northern neck, sitting composedly in an old arm chair before the open fireplace, enjoying the contents of a book entitled. "Advice to Young Mothers," which had come in the hast mail from old England and which bore the insertistion, "from your hopeful and anxious aimt Mary Jane Ball, of Sulgrave."

were obtained for 46 persons. The expenditures were \$8,005.45. Roy. Mr. Grensulus was the speaker of the evening and dwelt upon the objects of the Young Meu's Christian Association, and the need of the association owning its home. The amount to be paid on the building is \$15.500. And subscriptions to the amount of becapt \$12,000 have already been several. A collection was taken up and a good result realized.

The Pioneer Early Closers. On and after March 1 Mesers, Edmonston & Co., Windsor & Co., Dailou & Strickland, and Mrs. W. H. Rich, well-known foot und slove dealers, have agreed to close their places of business at 0 o'clock p. to. Saturday excepted), and all day on legal koldays. These gentlemen are the place wentered prices reasonable, and located in the best portion of the city.

Hotel Arno.

Neicly furnished and fitted up in palatial style; first class tables every confort and convenience prices reasonable, and located in the best portion of the city.

Eall and examine for yourselves without delay in order to obtain the best selection of apartments.

then Bushrod sat on he border of the brink, without beat on his hook, and without peace in his heart, pressing and splashing in the shallow waters of the swash, wondering at the cheerfulness and complacency of his sweet and gentle lady wondering how Hallelupiah sometimes could have been such a premature fool; wondering whether he had better go up to the back parlor or remain down with the fish; wondering if the doctor could make up his medical mind that it was too early to stay, and go off and leave blin, to fetch him again, perhaps too late, the next day; wondering how it all would turn out, and



Pope's creek swash, saying: "Hello! Massa Washin'ton; come a right up yere on do jump. It's a fine boy chile, indeed it is, no caul, straight in de limbs, perfect in de-porportions, and de mudder and doctor am

porportions, and de mudder and doctor am a doin' bery well."
And when Bushrod Washington dropped the cherry pole into Pope's creek swash, and scrambled up the bank with tears in his eyes and a bonfire of joy in his heart, he did not stop to think nor to look into the future far enough to see a great republic of 60,000,000 freemen doing homaze to the sacred memory of that "straight in de limbs and perfect in de porportions ane boy chile," and a whole world charmed and influenced by the finnortal deeds which cluster around his glorious name.

No, Bushrod had scant time for that. His heart was crowded with a floot tide of joy and gratifude, and he could think only of Mary and the baby.

KILLED BY GOOD LUCK.

A West Virginian's Fatal Success After a Year's Search for An Office.

ONE NIGHT AT WAKEFIELD.

One hundred and fifty-four years to-morrow the dayn ushered in a day clothed with one of those delightful winter calms which make a Virginian landscape charming. The birds hailed the morn as one of the pleasantest of the season, and the partridge strolled self-composed among the underlards of the Wakefield estate in Westmoreland county, and basked in the fresh morning air with lively and blithesame feelings, while the pock was a services, and he devoted his attention to securing an office. His friends thought that nothing was too good service for his party in that state, when President Cleveland took his seat Shouse expected some recognition for his services, and he devoted his attention to securing an office. His friends thought that nothing was too good was used to be an eventful one in the home of Augustine Washington, whom we are better pleased to all Bushrod. But Bushrod was wiser than the singing birds or coxcomb partridge, or the northful perch, for he had grave suspicious that something ingight plateresting was going to happen, and for some fregous known only to himself be loped if would be aboy. The fact is Bushrod was dead sure it would happen, because old Hulleiujah Semekins, the mid-wife, had in timated, and for that matter she had in sisted, that upon that particular night he should sleep on the sofa in the back partor is so that he could be easily called and hirself the following the property of the steambook in specific of the steambook in specific of the steambook inspection service of that district lecided to appoint him a full inspector. He was nothing of the steambook almost property of the town of the sofa like should sleep on the sofa in the back partor of the steambook in specific of the steambook in specific of the steambook almost property of the themself of the specific of the steambook almost property of the town of the sofa like shock almost property of the steambook almost property of the steambook almost property of the steambook and the speak, and a gentlem George W. Shouse, of Wheeling, W. Va., was an earnest and hardworking Demo-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

INTERESTING SPEECHES ON EDUCATION IAND ON MONEY MATTERS.

But Little Progress Made - "Private Bill Day" Frittered Away in Speechmaking-Both Houses Adjourn Over Washington's Birthday,

After the morning bour the education bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Evarts

took the floor in its advocacy.

After paying a glowing tribute to the philanthropy and foresight of Mr. Peabody in establishing the well-known educational fund for the south, Mr. Evarts said that in his connection with the administration of that fund he saw most encouraging manifes tations of hunger and thirst for knowledge on the part of the ignorant classes in the south, and a praiseworthy zoal on the part of the intelligent classes of the south that education should become general. Mr. Evarts quoted the clause of the con-

of the intelligent classes of the south that education should become general.

Mr. Evarts quoted the clause of the comstitution setting forth that Congress should have power to lav and limipose taxes to pay the debts, and "provide for the common defense and the general welfare." This he construed to be "a trust power" in legal interpretation, and the trust covered as well the "general welfare" as the "common defense." He inquired how the United States could escape the execution of the trust as to the "general welfare" any more than they could escape the execution of the trust as to the "common defense." That "trust power" was unlimited, except as to the assume that the subjects to be resorted to for revenue. The amounts raised from those subjects were raised only for one purpose, namely, to be exercised in a large scale of governmental application to this trust power. That "trust power." That "trust power "was to "pay the debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States." Mr. Evarts saw no distinction as to the terms of this trust, between money raised by taxation given to Congress for, he asied, if not that its results should be used for the cammon defense and the general welfare." Education was seriely something that must be cared for in connection with "the cammon defense and the general welfare." Was the necessity for the building of jettles at the mouth of the Mississippi, more of a necessity for the building of jettles at the mouth of the Mississippi, more of a necessity to provide for the situation produced by the greatest transaction that has happened in civilization—the changed condition of the people of this country."

Mr. Evarts took up some of the other objections to the bill, and, after analyzing and discussing them, expressed his failure to see that they were well founded. Continuing, he said, that the people of the resources of the resources of the resource of the resource of the resources of the resource of the resource of the resources of the resource of the

(Mr. Everts) had here declared that after
Effeltiffe upon the power of taking for the
Congress. That honorable sension had,
with a very fine limit, chiefled away upon
the rights of Congress and the people untihe had merged them listo cure beautiful
symmetrical noncutivy. That honorable
arits had now troken down all distinctions
in constitutional law, and Congress could,
by its supreme will, declare all measures
that it pleased to pass to be for the general
weifare.

Mr. logalls said the constitution was made for the people and not the people for the constitution; government was a talk of to-day and not of vesterday. We had fistened with rapture to the disquisitions of the political archaeologists who had made the political archaeologists who had made

been. Then he was series and the related been. The project for the chart has beed began to trouble him. A quere buzzing annoyal him at times, but all he kept on the track of that difference of that district included to appoint him a full inspector. He was notified of his good partiaged him. He was unmised for a time to speak, and a gentleman who saw time and that the case was really been to be the second of the district included to gentleman who saw time and that the case was really been to be the political arctinos into the substrateous real time to speak, and a gentleman who saw time and the substrateous real time to speak, and a gentleman who saw time and the substrateous real time to speak, and a gentleman who saw time to speak, and a gentleman who saw time to speak the time to see that the chart is the self-the self